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per annum.

No. 16,948.

號八月九年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

已丁次歲年六國民華中

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HONGKONG.
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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.E.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
1.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,
223,970,387.
—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
11—Fire Funds £337,047
11—Life & Annuity Funds £1,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £128,220

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
25,338,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not added to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
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STRAND
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Town Office, 48, Cross Street, ROYAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 462.
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Lidoes
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BUILDINGS, HONGKONG OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIEN-TSIN, NORTH CHINA

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

We rushed a hostile post, to the

west of Quent, and captured a

machine-gun.

We repulsed raids near Lens and

Armentieres.

Strong counter-attacks, to the

north of Frezenberg, against the

positions we gained yesterday, com-

pelled us to return to our line.

ADVANCE POSTS SLIGHTLY

PROCESSED.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

Our advance posts at Avion and

also to the east of Elendelle-Auvette,

on the Lens Front, have slightly

progressed.

Despite the weather, our aeroplanes

dropped 100 bombs on various tar-

gets. We brought down two and

dove down two machines. One of

ours is missing.

SHARP FIGHTING.

London, Sept. 7.

Reuter's Correspondent at British

Headquarters states:—

There has been a good deal of

sharp fighting to the north of the

Frezenberg-Zonnebek road, where

we have driven the enemy out of

several connected posts, but we have

not retained possession of all these.

The Germans launched a counter-

attack at mid-day, on September 6,

in mass. Our artillery put down a

heavy barrage, breaking up the

assault and inflicting heavy losses.

The big gun duel continues in this

region.

AMERICAN HOSPITALS

BOMBED.

The Huns continue to bomb hos-

pitals. Their latest infamous exploit

is an aerial attack on the St. Louis

and Harvard American hospitals.

Two people were killed and 20

wounded, the latter including ten

patients.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 7.

A French communiqué states:—

We repulsed an enemy surprise

attack, to the south of Ailles.

Three German aeroplanes were

brought down and twelve were forced

down, crippled.

Our air squadrons dropped a ton

and a quarter of bombs on the

railway stations at Thionville and

Woippy, respectively.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:—

The English attacked on a four-

kilometres front on the Ypres-Roulers

railway and failed, after a stiff

struggle. The enemy employed

three Divisions.

A partial attack near Lens also

failed.

We brought down 14 aeroplanes.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY DESPERATELY RESISTING.

London, Sept. 7.

An Italian official message states:—

To the north east of Gorizia, the

enemy, having suffered heavily, is

desperately resisting.

We took 204 prisoners yesterday.

FRENCH CABINET TO BE

RECONSTRUCTED.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

The Cabinet has resigned. Pre-

sident Poincaré has asked M. Ribot

to re-construct the Cabinet.

THE OPERATIONS AT

RIGA

RUSSIAN SHIPS READY TO ENGAGE
ENEMY IN GULF OF RIGA.

London, Sept. 7.

A Russian official report, by wire-

less, states:—

In the direction of Riga near

Zegebold, there have been encounters

between our rear guard and enemy

cavalry.

Zeppelins bombed near Hainisch

without result.

Submarines shelled points on the

Riga coast and attacked transports

unsuccessfully.

Our gunboats and torpedo-boats

remained at the mouth of the Dvina

till the last moment and convoyed

steamers and floating defences from

Riga.

Only enemy submarines have ap-

peared in the Gulf of Riga where our

ships remain ready to engage the

enemy.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says:—

Our cavalry is successfully fighting

the enemy vanguards seven kilo-

metres eastward of Riga. The enemy

has set fire to the villages between

Loose Lake and Friedrichstadt. The

booty captured at Dienamunde

included 40 guns, 22 of which are

large calibre.

RUSSIANS STILL FIGHTING

REAR GUARD ACTIONS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.

The Commissioner on the Northern

Front telegraphs that the Army is still

fighting steady rear guard actions. The

railway and the roadway, to the east of

Riga, run between two lakes forming a

bottle neck, through which the whole

army had to pass under a continuous

fire. The German bombardment of the

coast, to the south of Pernau, suggests

the intention of landing, with a view

to an advance on the railway centre at

Valk, which would isolate Reval and

increase the menace of Petrograd. The

operations to the east of Riga consist

of three simultaneous advances, first

along the coast; second, to the north-

east from Uxkull, with a view to cutting

the Pakol railway; and third, to the

east, threatening the Russians on the

right of the Dvina. Future develop-

ments are uncertain, as the advance of

the Germans to the northwards will

simply mean the occupation of a greater

starvation area, whereas an advance to

the south would augment foodstuffs for

Germany.

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undermentioned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase	Purchase Price
£500	£387 10 0
£1	15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price 20s. 6d.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in
War Savings Certificates

Value after	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
£100	£105 10s. 6d.	£111 10s. 6d.	£118 10s. 6d.	£125 10s. 6d.	£133 10s. 6d.
£200	£211 10s. 6d.	£222 10s. 6d.	£234 10s. 6d.	£247 10s. 6d.	£260 10s. 6d.
£300	£317 10s. 6d.	£330 10s. 6d.	£343 10s. 6d.	£357 10s. 6d.	£370 10s. 6d.
£400	£423 10s. 6d.	£437 10s. 6d.	£451 10s. 6d.	£466 10s. 6d.	£480 10s. 6d.
£500	£529 10s. 6d.	£545 10s. 6d.	£561 10s. 6d.	£577 10s. 6d.	£593 10s. 6d.
£10	£10 15s. 6d.	£11 15s. 6d.	£12 15s. 6d.	£13 15s. 6d.	£14 15s. 6d.
£20	£20 15s. 6d.	£21 15s. 6d.	£22 15s. 6d.	£23 15s. 6d.	£24 15s. 6d.
£30	£30 15s. 6d.	£31 15s. 6d.	£32 15s. 6d.	£33 15s. 6d.	£34 15s. 6d.
£40	£40 15s. 6d.	£41 15s. 6d.	£42 15s. 6d.	£43 15s. 6d.	£44 15s. 6d.
£50	£50 15s. 6d.	£51 15s. 6d.	£52 15s. 6d.	£53 15s. 6d.	£54 15s. 6d.
£60	£60 15s. 6d.	£61 15s. 6d.	£62 15s. 6d.	£63 15s. 6d.	£64 15s. 6d.
£70	£70 15s. 6d.	£71 15s. 6d.	£72 15s. 6d.	£73 15s. 6d.	£74 15s. 6d.
£80	£80 15s. 6d.	£81 15s. 6d.	£82 15s. 6d.	£83 15s. 6d.	£84 15s. 6d.
£90	£90 15s. 6d.	£91 15s. 6d.	£92 15s. 6d.	£93 15s. 6d.	£94 15s. 6d.
£100	£100 15s. 6d.	£101 15s. 6d.	£102 15s. 6d.	£103 15s. 6d.	£104 15s. 6d.

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £500 10s.

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PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING.

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The THREE CASTLES
Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

Master Ralph Layne



Merchant of London, Governor of Virginia 1586, is credited with the introduction of Tobacco into England. He sailed with Sir Richard Grenville in April 1585 and returned with his company under Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Master Layne didn't guess he was taking home so fair a plant that dorth as needful stand as heaven or fire or air or sea or land; as moon or stars that rule the gloomy night or sacred friendship or the sunny light. And yet, who lives with these "Three Castles" Cigarettes shall have his needs fulfilled till he could say "For thy sake Three Castles I would do anything but die!"

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES"
W.D. & H.O. WILLS

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
ENGLAND

THE MANUFACTURE OF
POTASH IN CEYLONSOME INTERESTING EXPERI-
MENTS.

It was stated recently in these columns, says the "Times of Ceylon," that the manufacture of potash from valueless timber was under consideration by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. C. Driehberg, Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, who was interviewed a short time ago by our Kandy representative on the subject of the scarcity of potash and how to remedy it, referred to the extensive tracts of jungle in all parts of the Island, especially in the North-Central Province, which would furnish an excellent source of potash. Mr. Driehberg also compared Ceylon with India and was of opinion that Ceylon was well off in the matter of the scrub jungle. A journey to the north, say Jaffna, would convince even the most incredulous as to what an excellent source of potash there is in Ceylon for on both sides of the railway lie large tracts of jungle abounding with valueless timber. This is especially the case from Anuradhapura upwards.

CEYLON'S POSITION.

The Director of Agriculture, referring to the subject, makes the following remarks:—"There appears to be little doubt in the minds of most planters in the Colony that the shortage of potash, through the shutting out of all German supplies, will be eventually felt by the agricultural industries. At present efforts are being made to liberate supplies locked up in the soil by cultural and other methods, but the question that may have to be answered is whether the Colony cannot produce a supply of potash sufficient to meet its most urgent requirements. There are large areas of low scrubby jungle in the North-Central Province of the Colony of little or no value, and it may be possible that agriculturists will have to consider the desirability of applying for areas of this jungle to be burned for the production of potash. Agriculturists in England have had to resort to hedge trimmings and other refuse vegetable matter for the production of potash for their most urgent needs, and the valueless jungle in the Colony affords an asset for the agricultural industries should the war be prolonged and normal supplies of potash unobtainable."

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED.

In this connection several experiments have been made by the chemical division of the Agricultural Department. To investigate possible supplies of potash several varieties of leaves and branches of jungle trees and shrubs were collected. Complete analyses of the leaves and branches of the varieties typical of the forest in the Vavuniya district were made to determine the potash and other valuable manurial constituents with a view to supplying the demand for potash in the tea, rubber and coconut districts. The percentage of ash in the various

plants varied from a little over 3 per cent. to 16.6 on the partly dried material. The colour of the ash was light gray, through different shades, to a dark blue-gray. The potash content calculated on the pure ash free from all carbon and sand ranged from 6.7 per cent. to 23.5 per cent. and averaged 13.26 per cent. on the ten varieties or 10.88 per cent. on the ashes as ordinarily burned. The lime content varied from 21.2 to 41.5 per cent. and averaged 32.2 per cent. Phosphoric acid ranged from 21.8 to 6.66 per cent. on the ordinary ash, averaging 3.90 per cent. A second experiment on two acres of jungle, from which the firewood had been removed, yielded only 1 ton of pure ash per acre of approximately the same composition. Artemisia vulgaris (wormwood) a plant commonly grown as a fence around coolie lines, at about 5,000 feet, is rich in potash; the analysis of the sup-dried specimens giving 7.1 per cent. of ash containing 14.4 per cent. lime, 37.8 per cent. potash and 7.6 per cent. phosphoric acid and worth 11s. 18d. per ton. In 1912 and 1913, 7,912 tons of concentrated potash salts were imported into Ceylon chiefly from Germany, also 2,082 tons of nitrate of potash from India. These manures contained about 8,800,000 lbs. of potash, of which about 4,200,000 or 4.5 are exported annually in tea alone.

GENERAL PERSHING PREFERS
"SAMMIES."

The right name for America's fighting man is "Sammy," not "Teddy." Talking to French newspaper correspondents yesterday, General Pershing spoke of his troops as "Sammies" and said he preferred that appellation to "Teddies." As the nephew of Uncle Sam, the men themselves prefer it, too. The name of "Teddy," which was beginning to become popular, has thus received its death blow from General Pershing.

The American Commander in Chief expressed his deep satisfaction and gratitude at the reception France has given to his first army, and particularly the welcome the men received in Paris on the "Fourth." "Our 'Sammies,'" he concluded, "are brave and loyal boys, and they will more than reciprocate the affection of the French people."

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

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IMRODS
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from—Cough, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
You will find this famous remedy a restorative power that is truly a cure for all these ailments.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

SHIPPING NOTES.

The American steamer *Robert Dollar*, which was purchased by Mr. Nakamura of Chinnampo, towards the end of 1915 for \$240,000 and was renamed the *Yukai Maru No. 5*, has been resold to a British buyer for \$240,000, a profit of \$140,000 having been cleared on the deal. She is of 5,356 tons gross and was built in Glasgow in 1911. For some time past, she was engaged in the conveyance of Bean Oil from Dairen to Seattle.

Our Dairen contemporary says: Japanese shipping companies now keenly feel the pinch of a crew "famine," as a result of the rapid increase of tonnage consequent upon the construction and charter of vessels. The port of Dairen feels this pinch far worse than at a home port, and it is next to impossible to chance upon the services of a seasoned mariner here at present. The recent vacancy temporarily created on board the D. S. K. liner *Tencho Maru* in the post of her commanding officer had to be filled by an officer in the service of the Railway Wharf Office, Dairen. Such was possible only to the D. S. K. which is closely related to the S. M. Co. No other firm could hardly expect a similar facility. The idea of establishing a mercantile marine school at this port is being talked about.

It may be added to this that an official return shows the number of licensed Japanese mariners increased from 39,083 in 1914 to 33,976 in 1916.

Japanese papers state that investigations are being conducted by the Communications Office, Tokyo, re the establishment of new steamer lines. The same subject is under investigation by the Extraordinary Industrial Investigation Commission. The under-mentioned lines are commencing themselves to the consideration of the Commission whether subsidized or non-subsidized lines.

New York Line, Odessa Line, Hamburg Line, Line to the eastern coasts of South America via South Africa, Line to Borneo and the occupied islands in the South Sea, Bombay Line, Java Line, New Zealand Line, and Italian Line.

Replying to Colonel Yate, who asked whether the Government would consider the question of granting a special medal to the officers and men of the original Expeditionary Force who served abroad in the present war up to and including the battle of the Marne, Mr. Macpherson says the whole question of the issue of War Medals is under consideration.

INTIMATIONS

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Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery

THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

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FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

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AND

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE
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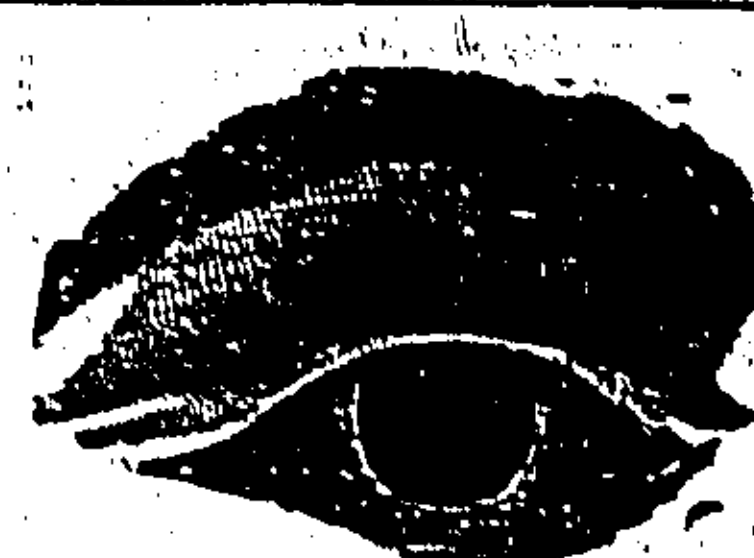
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No. 1 Dock (Kowloon)	207	100	10	7	
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Patent Slip, No. 1 (Kowloon)	140	60	10	7	
Patent Slip, No. 2 (Kowloon)	130	60	10	7	
ICE DOCK (Kowloon)					
Commercial Dock	60	30	10	7	
GRUBBER					
Grubber Dock	20	10	10	7	
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At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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Foundry Coke Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Floor, W. of
Central Market) Telephone No. 615.
Hongkong September 4, 1916.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,080 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering, and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would, then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers and by their present hand workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LUNSTED & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the Office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 8th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock is \$19,817.53. This amount together with the sum of \$19,848.83 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,666.36 which is resolved to be appropriated as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,858.36.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.			
Dr.	Cr.		
LIABILITIES			
Share Capital—			
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each		\$1,000,000	
Issued 7,808 shares at \$10 each		78,080	
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT		5,000	
SUNDRY CREDITORS (including General Managers' Profit and Loss Account)		20,752	
Balance in hand		\$19,817.53	
Profit for the year		19,817.53	
		\$143,200	
ASSETS			
Machinery, Plant, Furniture, Foundry and Tooling including, Annealing and Pressing machinery and all rights in service processes as per last account		\$3,000.12	
Less depreciation		311.25	
Less depreciation		18,848.83	
Value of plant and fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account		\$10,000	
Less depreciation		31.00	
Stock in hand		\$7,808.00	
Less depreciation		780.80	
Work in Progress		28,820	
Accounts Receivable		15,874	
Cash at Bank and in hand		7,429	
		\$143,200	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

Dr.	Cr.		
To Interest Account		420	
Auditor's Fee		250	
Depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Stock, etc.		7,808	
Writing off old Machinery		90	
Profit for the year		19,817.53	
		\$28,117.53	
By Balance Working Account			\$28,117.53

GORDON & CO.,

General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$21,368.56. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,

Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same of any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Description.....

Date.....

Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt, when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply—Box 450. C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, August 1, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL, Quine Road, and its Kowloon branch, St. Mary's School, will re-open on MONDAY next, 10th instant. Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim redemption in Sterling from the ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. B. LOWE,

Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building. Hongkong, August 17, 1917.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 2.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 3.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 4.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 5.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 6.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 7.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 8.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 9.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 10.

SHALL THE WORLD STARVE?

NOT IF AMERICA GROWS AND SAVES HER FOOD.

STIRRING AMERICAN APPEAL.

A lengthy article by Mr. J. Russell Smith, in the Country Gentleman, takes for its text a statement by Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, of Belgian Relief fame. In April last Mr. Hoover said:—"The food situation is one of the utmost gravity, which, unless it is solved, may possibly result in the collapse of everything we hold dear in civilization."

This means that every man, woman, and child must to-day at least eat one loaf of wheat bread per week and eat something else or less generously. We must also plant everything and everywhere it will grow, or this time next year the food problem will be an utterly unsolvable and terrible one.

Mr. Russell Smith makes a general survey of the world's great agricultural quarters. He then proceeds—"The conspicuous thing about America's foreign trade for ten years before the war has been the decline in the export of food-stuffs. Then suddenly the countries of Western Europe were cut off from their other great source of supply in Eastern Europe. Then the war stopped home production. This makes it plain why we have the bag to fill."

In the three years before the war began—1911-12-13—the average imports of wheat and flour were as follows:—United Kingdom, 221,000,000 bushels; France, 54,000,000; Italy, 28,000,000; and Germany, 67,000,000. In this same time Russia exported 128,000,000 bushels a year, and while Rumania and Bulgaria sent out 67,000,000 bushels, that 67,000,000 just exactly matches the German import. And Germany has possession of both Rumania and Bulgaria—gladly thought!

Russian transportation is virtually unable to get the wheat of the South to the lonely outpost Arctic port of Archangel, which is as far from her wheat fields as Alaska is from ours. Thus Germany has succeeded in cutting off nearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Western Allies, and it is plain to see why the Allies have already contracted for 300,000,000 bushels of our 1917 wheat crop.

Yet during the years 1911-12-13 our exports averaged only 116,000,000 bushels; Canada's, 121,000,000; Argentina's, 100,000,000; Australia's and New Zealand's, 82,000,000; and the British Indies, 69,000,000. These countries, which three years ago exported

428,000,000 bushels, are suddenly called upon to supply the Russian deficit of 200,000,000 bushels, and the further deficit that arises from the Allies' inability to work their fields.

THE ALLIES MUST BE FED.

Why does this thing only begin to pinch us now, and so suddenly? Again history has conspired to keep us asleep to the real conditions. It so happened that in 1914 this country, which had had wheat crops averaging 705,000,000 bushels in the three previous years, had the good luck to have the biggest crop ever—891,017,000 bushels. That enabled us to have a surplus for Europe that season.

Also Europe had a fair crop. Then, by the same luck which enables a gambler occasionally to throw two double sixes in succession, the crop of 1915 was again the biggest ever—1,011,565,000 bushels—and we shipped to the Allies a total of 243,000,000 bushels. The 1916 harvest dropped back to rather below normal size—640,000,000 bushels—and the present wheat price of \$2.50 a bushel is the natural result, as the supply is short.

And we look at the unpleasant fact that this year's crop is not promising, and half of it is already sold.

Yet the Allies must be fed. The corn situation abroad is quite similar to the wheat situation. In peace Western Europe depended largely upon the supply from Eastern Europe, and that has been cut off by the Germans. There is no little relation between the size of crops and the amount of export. Thus the world's best corn exporter is Argentina, with 128,000,000 bushels—1911-12-13 average—out of a total production of 173,000,000, while we exported but 47,000,000 out of a 270,000,000 crop.

Holland, Belgium and the Allies imported 168,000,000 bushels of corn a year before the war. The Black Sea countries—Russia, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria—exported practically 100,000,000 bushels; the United States, but 47,000,000; and Argentina, 128,000,000. Thus it is plain that we are called upon to replace the corn deficit as well as the wheat deficit.

NEED OF FOOD.

Another biting fact at the present moment is that supplies of wheat and corn in Argentina and of wheat in Australia, although paid for and lying in the warehouses, might as well not exist. From England to Australia by sea is three times as far as to America. Ships to do the work do not exist.

If there are ships, they must this year and next be supplied almost exclusively from the short-journey place—the United States, 3,000 miles—rather than Argentina, 6,000 miles, or Australia, 10,000 miles away.

In brief, our Allies are suffering from an accumulation of difficulties; they have had short-distance supplies cut off, and long-distance supplies cut off, and the

nearly supplies of the United States reduced by last year's short crops. To finish their perils, the European home conditions are so torn up that they cannot produce their normal home supplies. They were themselves great agricultural countries as the charts show.

To see what has happened to European agriculture—an agriculture much greater than our own—try to imagine how it would be here. It is a fact that when we sent a few regiments of soldiers to the Philippines to catch a little brown man called Aguinaldo, the women of Kansas cut the hay and the wheat. But that is nothing compared to what has happened in Europe. Try in your mind's eye to apply the situation to an American township.

Let us suppose it is a good one in the Corn Belt, six miles square, thirty-six square miles, one hundred and forty-four 160-acre farms. It will have 550 votes, counting in one village and including hired men and farmers' sons, and a total population of, say, 2,500 people. Now cut off the fertilizer supply, take the best horses and take out of that township 180 of the best young men for the army. Take out 100 men for war work of one sort or another, take out 50 women for munition factories and hospitals. Let this condition last for three years. What are the crop prospects?

AMERICAN HELP WANTED.

That is what France is up against; that is what Italy is up against; that is what England is up against. We begin to see how they depend upon us for help. We have got to give it. We began two years ago to approach their situation by withdrawing men from industrial production for war work. Now we withdraw them for war.

Before this war began, the world seemed to be having its hands full to get along. It is now estimated that 60,000,000 people are busy with the war in Europe, and though our agricultural experts for a dozen years have declined sharply because our population has increased and the good land has not, we are now called upon for a time to feed the world as never before.

Verily this necessity is the most extreme call that ever came to the American farmer. This year and next we must produce every possible edible thing. Even if the war should stop now, which it cannot, we shall need a maximum production next year, for the world has eaten its usual surplus stocks of food, of which it ordinarily carries several months' supply.

Wake up, American farmer! The day is already far spent. Grasp all available help. Take the best counsel you can get. Sell all credit within your power to the Plan and work that this year and next may by two to one be the greatest years ever on your farm. Forget profit. Starvation prices will bring you that any day. Grow food!

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND C & B

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MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

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AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS, Checks and arrests those who often fatal diseases: **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Label.

Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/6, 2/6, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: L. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

HOUSEMAIDS ON THE LAND.

A CALL ON THE LORD MAYOR WITH A WAGON OF STRAW.

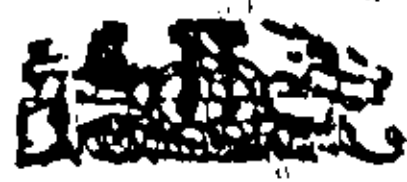
City men stared with surprise one fine morning recently when three pretty girls brought a load of straw on a wagon to the Mansion House and called on the Lord Mayor. They were three of the Women's Land Army. Two of them out a few months ago were in the service of the Lady Mayors as housemaids.

One was the next day and upon gone was the dusting brush and the tea tray. Now with their companion they matched with a business like walk up

to the portico of the Mansion House, wearing breeches, overalls, high boots, and "wide awake" hats.

The fan of the country was on their cheeks and the sun of the country smiled from their eyes. And all because of Armageddon! "We like the life," they said. "It's more interesting than house work—more exciting." One of them said that she had been looking after 41 pigs, another doing hay-making, a third was looking forward to farming in Australia.

They had driven their wags, that morning from Thymley, Dorset, where Mr. Gerlad Buxton has a large farm for National Service girls. The Lord Mayor came out and shook hands with them, as did the Lady Mayoress.


Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.
NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA
\$3.25 per 100
A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Telephone 618.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.
A Portuguese Junior CLERK for an Office. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures.
Apply by letter to
L. C. & Co.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2068

WANTED.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.
P. R.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
Hongkong, August 29, 1917. 2068

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins SATURDAY, September 15th. Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2069

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship BENBEN.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk and the hazardous and/or extra hazardous cargo of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves and Godowns may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Sept. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2060

THE CALENDAR.
MEMO. FOR TO-DAY
p.m.—Night Fete at the V.R.C.

General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, Sept. 11—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Pictures, Bath Shells, Pianos, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.
SATURDAY, Sept. 15—
University Re-opens.
3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana at Happy Valley.
MONDAY, Sept. 17—
Jewish year 5678 begins.
SATURDAY, Sept. 22—
Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co's. Meeting.

THE CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON
MAP and
GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.,
5, Wyndham Street.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1917.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

THERE has been a great deal of speculation as to the objects of the Japanese Mission to the United States, headed by Viscount ISHII. In one semi-official paper of Japan it has been indicated that the Mission has in view a revision of the Root-TAKAHARA Agreement of 1918, but the need for this is not at all obvious. The first article in this Agreement affirms it to be the wish of the two Governments "to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean," and Article II states that "the policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned, and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China." The *Nichi Nichi* of Tokyo expresses the view that the great world war has changed the situation and rendered the Root-TAKAHARA Agreement altogether obsolete. We confess that this is not at all evident to ourselves. The suggestion appears to be that owing to the withdrawal of much British shipping from the Pacific, owing to the exigencies of the war, Japan now enjoys almost a monopoly of the traffic in the Pacific Ocean. The "balance of power" has changed, and it is presumed that the ISHII Mission is going to suggest, among other matters, "arrangements that would tend to make this monopoly absolute during the rest of the war by permitting Japan to keep her shipping interests in the Pacific trade, while the merchant marine of the other Allies will work in the other oceans." While this is quite in consonance with the views one finds expressed in many of the papers of Japan by men who seem to view Japan's participation in the war entirely from the point of view of the gains which it may immediately bring to the material prosperity of the nation, we shall need a more authoritative statement before we credit the Japanese Government with a programme of such naked selfishness. A Washington cable to-day tells us what is doubtless the main object of the Mission, namely to secure in favour of Japan some modification of the embargo placed by the United States Government on the export of steel. Japan has a very large shipbuilding programme on hand. She is building not only for herself but also for her Allies in the war, and it appears that her minimum steel requirements amount to 2,000,000 tons a year, while her home production does not amount to more than 600,000 tons. For the rest she depends upon the United States. With America shutting down on the export of steel the seriousness of the situation for Japan, and for the Allies for whom she is building, is obvious, and Japan has a good case to present to America for a modification of the ban if that can be done without impairing America's own shipbuilding programme. Meanwhile Japan is doing her utmost to tap other sources of supply. She has made arrangements, apparently for an additional

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The next Criminal Sessions are fixed for Monday, October 1st.

Today's telegram from the Manila Observatory reports a typhoon to be in about Long 114° E. and 15° lat. N. direction unknown.

At the Swimming Sports held at Shanghai recently E. A. Brodie won the 100 yards championship in 54 seconds, and R. W. MacCabe won the half-mile championship in 15 mins. 12.5 secs.

"Our Day" general committee at Penang has decided on a tentative programme which includes a lottery. There will be 1,138 cash prizes, 40 per cent. going to the fund. Tickets will be \$2 each.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that, until further notice, surplus trees, shrubs and ferns may be purchased, for cash only, at the Office of the Botanical and Forestry Department, 1, Peak Road, any afternoon, except Saturdays, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

The rainfall during September was 11.950 inches as registered at the Royal Observatory; 12.12 inches at the Botanical Gardens; 8.57 inches at Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellet; and 13.26 inches at the Police Station, Taipei.

A Renter's telegram dated Tokyo August 30 states that there has been a sudden drop in the shares of steamship companies in Japan owing to the fact that a drastic regulation was about to be enforced by the Government, to control freight and charter rates.

A golf course will be built at Kamakura by the mayor and his friends at a cost of Yen 15,000 to meet the demand of foreign residents and visitors. Kamakura is a popular resort among foreigners in Japan, but has so far had no playground where they might exercise.

Among the numerous suggestions that have been made as to the use which the German Club in Shanghai shall be put in to in future is one that the building be converted into a Commercial Exchange where foreign and native merchants may transact business on equal terms.

The Chinese Government is arranging for an examination of army officers at Peking who wish to proceed to Europe in a group, to "study war" at close range. Only those who speak one of the Entente languages and are graduates of a military academy will be admitted to the examination.

As this country (says the *Peking Gazette*) has already declared war on the Central Powers the authorities in the Government consider it necessary to extend the same courtesies to the Entente soldiers at the front, as are done by other countries. Hence, the Ministry of Communications has ordered the post offices throughout the country to exempt postage on letters despatched by the soldiers now fighting the Central Powers in Europe to their relatives in this country.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given to children of any age. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club was held at the Club House, yesterday evening, at 5.30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., presided, and there were present Messrs T. Meek, J. Lyon, A. A. Alves, A.F.B. Silva-Netto, A. McKirly, W. Anderson and E. Ezra (Committee) and Mr. R.C. Wicheil, (Hon. Secretary) and a large number of the members of the Club.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts the CHAIRMAN, referring to the latter said, with special regard to the report of the Bar. Sub-Committee, the profits of \$1,181.71 on the year's working might seem rather small but he was rather pleased to see that it was so. He advocated more members, and less profit on the Bar. The Club should support itself without depending on the Bar. With regard to the Boat House sub-Committee's report the Chairman hoped that this year something would be done to promote inter-Club competitions and that a "four" would be trained from the Club to compete.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. SILVA-NETTO seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then asked those present to stand while he read out two names of former members of the club who had sacrificed their lives for their country. The names read out were those of C. E. A. Hance and H. E. Victor.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the following names were a list of members who had joined the army during the war:—Messrs. R. C. Barlow, G. Block, E. L. Briggs, R. A. Cavahlo, A. Charlton, J. E. Chunnnett, J. R. Crollis, F. Dickie, A. R. Ellis, A. J. England, J. W. Lee, F. P. Lenesty, A. F. Mills, Crowther Smithy, J. R. Judah, H. S. Jephson and A. K. Karim.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., was then re-elected Chairman of the Club for the forthcoming year, proposed by Mr. R. C. Wicheil and seconded by Mr. Silva-Netto.

The following officers for the forthcoming year were then elected:—

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. R. C. Wicheil.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. A. E. Alves.

General Committee.—Messrs. A. A. Alves, A. V. Barros, A. Silva, T. Meek, E. Ezra, R.H.B. Mitchell, W. Anderson and P. Nobbs.

Ballotting Committee.—Messrs. F.D. Baiz, A.H. Carroll, J. Lyon, F.K. Tate, M. A. K. Souza, G. Rosa, J. Evans, A. J. V. Ribeiro, S. Goldschmidt, and N. J. Brewer.

Mr. N. J. Brewer then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was heartily responded to, and the meeting terminated.

APPOINTMENTS TO HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, under the provisions of the Hongkong Defence Corps Regulations, 1917:—

Major E. A. Morgan, 18th Infantry, to be Administrative Commandant and to have executive command of the battalion of infantry.

Captain J. H. W. Armstrong to have executive command of the company of artillery.

Captain W. Russell to have executive command of the company of engineers.

Major G. D. R. Black to be Senior Medical Officer.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rodger left yesterday by the *Shingo Maru* for Japan.

Lady Ho Tung and family returned to the Colony yesterday after a prolonged trip to the north.

Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., has departed for the North to join Lady Rees Davies, who has been spending the summer at Tsingtau.

Mr. A. Chapman returned to the Colony yesterday from Canada. Mrs. Chapman, who is remaining in Canada, is making a steady recovery after her prolonged illness.

Many friends in Hongkong of Mr. J. Eitzen, Consul-General for Norway at Shanghai and formerly Consul in Hongkong, will be interested to learn that he has been promoted to the office of Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo. He will leave Shanghai to take up his new office about the end of this month.

THE MAGISTRACY.

PROSECUTION UNDER CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Pun Nam Chan, the editor, and Tang Yun Chi, the printer of the Chinese daily paper called the *Chun Ngi San Po* (published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press) were charged with having printed and published in the *Chun Ngi San Po* certain reports and made certain statements intended and likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty the King and to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917, was resumed before Mr. Wood this morning.

Mr. Longonetto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, again went into the witness box.

In reply to His Worship, Mr. Hallifax stated that no warning was given to the defendant's paper before the issue of the second part of the article complained of.

Mr. Longonetto:—May I point out that they were published one day after the other, on separate days. Perhaps Mr. Hallifax may not have seen them.

The translation of a leading article published in the defendant's paper of August 17th was then put in by Mr. D'Almada, the concluding portion of which is as follows:—

Possible Effect after the War.

Since the commencement of the European War all German commerce in various nations has been stopped. But after the war Germany will no doubt do her utmost to build up her trade to its former volume, especially in China, on which she keeps her eager eyes. Now we have declared war against Germany. Perhaps in the future we may again come to peace, but for the present we can say that any time all German business in China. After this great blow it will be very means to be easy for Germany to regain her vitality, and there will be a change after the war in the character of European Commercial Competition.

Effect that may be produced on neutral countries.

Since America's declaration of war against Germany, three nations, Cuba, Siam and China—like the effect of a tripod—have followed. Germany denies to lay claim to the world with her unlimited militarism, and since she has been declared war against her in order to secure permanent peace for the world, certainly all existing neutral nations will display a great sympathy with us. Now China has turned up her sleeves and risen, and every other neutral country cannot but follow her example, and thus the effect that may be produced on Germany will by no means be small.

Speaking particularly, we can by no means say that China's participation in the war will produce no effect whatever on the course of the European War, nor can we say that the proposed to declare war against Germany is in any way an inadequate policy in view of the trend of the aspirations of the world. Any man of ordinary intelligence will accept this. But since the Chinese Cabinet, which is directing its entire energies to the war with its own subjects, is making the war declaration a weapon for the seizure of power, we are afraid that the people will be unable to bear to anticipate what the end will be. Who holds the ordering of the country? He should indeed be careful.

Asked by His Worship if he took exception to any part of that article, Mr. Hallifax said he objected to the last section. "It was, perhaps, not very strong, taken by itself, but it had a taint."

In reply to Mr. D'Almada, Mr. Hallifax said that all Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong, and many others, were read in his office. It was his custom to call the editors to his office when an objectionable article appeared. At times he summoned all the editors together; at others, he had them up separately; and warned them. The defendant's paper was not the only paper that had published objectionable articles.

Mr. D'Almada read translations of articles of an objectionable nature from other papers and asked witness whether he was aware that those articles had been written after the institution of the present proceedings.

Mr. Longonetto:—I do not see what this has to do with the case, unless it rather aggravates it.

Mr. Hallifax:—Possibly action will be taken against them.

Mr. D'Almada:—All right, I hope it will.

Mr. Hallifax stated that warning was given to all the Chinese papers, not long after the publication of the Censorship Regulations.

Mr. Longonetto here stated that he desired to withdraw the second charge in each case.

The translator to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs then went into the witness box.

In reply to Mr. D'Almada, witness declined to admit that the article complained of might have been copied from a similar article which appeared in a Canton paper (produced).

The hearing was then adjourned until Thursday next, to enable His Worship to take the dying depositions of a woman connected with another case.

OBSTRUCTING A CONSTABLE.

In Mr. Wood's court this morning a Chinese was charged with being disorderly and obstructing a Chinese constable in the execution of his duty.

It was alleged that the defendant was walking along Queen's Road East last night with a blanket under his arm. A Chinese constable stopped him and asked him where he got the blanket. A satisfactory answer not being forthcoming defendant was arrested. He resisted and a struggle ensued in which the constable's whistle chain was broken and the defendant had his single corn off his back.

Defendant's story was that the blanket belonged to one of his friends from whom it was borrowed. He resisted because the constable struck him.

After hearing further evidence His Worship dismissed the case.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with being in unlawful possession of 79 tael of opium other than Government opium.

Defendant, who was represented by Mr. F. N. d'Almada, pleaded guilty, stating that he came from Bangkok and before coming ashore from the ship a certain person paid him \$20, in consideration of his delivering the opium to a boarding house in Des Voeux Road.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to 12 months' hard labour.

LARCENY OF COAL AT MONGKOK.

Two Chinese coolies were each sentenced to three months' hard labour on the charge of stealing two tons of Namazuta coal, valued at \$50, from the Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha coal yard at Mongkok on the night of the 5th instant.

HONGKONG PORT REGULATIONS.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Regulation 2 of the Port Regulations, 1917, is rescinded and the following regulation is substituted therefor:—

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of this regulation, no vessel, except Government vessels, shall be under way during the hours of night in the area bounded by the following lines and by the coast-lines between the terminal points of those lines:—

East.—A line drawn from the East extreme of Kunjoi Kok (Sha Kiu) S.S.E. to Lam Tong Island and N.N.W. to the mainland, and a line drawn from Tathong (Tit Hang) Point to the North-East extreme of Waglan (Wang Lan) Island.

South.—A line drawn from the South extreme of Waglan (Wang Lan) Island to the South-East extreme of Pitoi (Po Toi) Island.

West.—A line drawn from the South-West extreme of Pitoi (Po Toi) Island through the West extreme of Beaufort Island (Lo Chau) to the South-East extreme of Taitai Bay.

North.—A line drawn from Manchau (Mong Chau) Point to Lao Shui Point (Lo Shui Tai).

(2) Vessels, other than junks and sampans, intending to enter the port, may at any time proceed direct to the eastern examination anchorage, provided that such vessels anchor on arrival at such examination anchorage.

(3) Junks and native sailing and rowing boats intending to enter the port may at any time proceed direct to the anchorage in Junk Bay (Tseung Kwan O) provided that such vessels anchor on arrival at the said junk anchorage.

(4) All vessels which are permitted to be under way at night in the said area by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of this regulation shall, both while under way and after anchoring, exhibit such lights as are required by law.

(5) All vessels, other than steamships, which are permitted to be under way at night in the said area by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of this regulation shall use the Fo Tau Mun Channel (Fu Tau Mun) unless weather conditions prevent, and shall keep to the Eastern side of a line drawn from Manchau (Mong Chau) Point to Cape Collinson.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

A GENERAL'S PETITION.

General Ying Chang-bai, former Totuh of Szechuan, has submitted a memorandum to the Government urging the Government to despatch troops to Europe to participate in the war.

General Ying in his memorandum reminds the Government that it is rather a shame for the Chinese to declare war and not actually participate in it. It is better, he says, to be defeated by the enemy than to refrain from taking part in the fighting. He urges that at least one hundred thousand men should be despatched to Europe and that if the Government can ill afford to raise so many troops, fifty thousand will do.

He would be better for the Government to send even five thousand men to Europe than to have none at all. He feels that the despatching of troops to Europe will enable our soldiers to gain valuable experience, which will make them realize their own shortcomings, if any, and they will no longer glorify their own power in this country after they have faced the powerful enemies in Europe. General Ying volunteers his services and says that if the Government is unable to undertake this expedition, he will be willing to go and fight for the sake of the country.—*Peking Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor in their Weekly Share Report dated 7th September, state:—

The sensational rise in Sterling Exchange continues, and as a result our market is extremely quiet. Our large investment stocks are the chief sufferers in price.

Shanghai is remarkably dull. Rubber is quoted 2/9 per lb. (Plantation).

BANKS.—Hongkong Bank owing to Exchange have declined to \$370, at which rate have been effected and sellers prevail.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons at \$329 have sellers. Unions are on offer at \$300. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fire are in request at \$300 and China Fire at \$133 could be placed in small lots.

SHIPPING.—Deferred Indos. are nominal at \$89. Preferred Indos. at \$35 each without business. Steamboats at \$17 are neglected.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars nominal at \$62. Malabons are unchanged at \$29.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats have sellers at 1/13. Rango are on offer at \$2.50. Trunks might be placed at 25/6. Urals are nominal at 25/6. Shells are in request at 25/6. ex. all. Kailans are wanted at 40/.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves are very steady at \$14. Hongkong Docks are nominal at \$11.5. Shanghai Docks are without business at \$10.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West points have improved to a buying quotation at \$78. Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$88 with no shares coming out at that figure. Hongkong Hotel at \$92. Hongkong Hotel at \$92. Hongkong Hotel at \$92.

COFFIN MILLS.—The following are to-day's quotations:—Two Tls. 169, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 159, Kung Yik Tls. 14, Tangsapeos Tls. 36, Oriental Tls. 36. We are advised by cable that the Shanghai Cotton Mill has declared a final dividend for the past year of 10. The Company proposes to place Tls. 100,000 to Depreciation Account and Tls. 82,722 to Repairs Account and carry forward Tls. 22,533.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electric are quiet but steady at \$44. China Lights at \$44 are nominal. Hongkong Trams have changed hands at \$2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons nominal at \$6. Cements have been done at \$7. China Providents at \$74 are neglected. China Furnaces at \$81. Hongkong Ice at \$149, and Waterbats at \$13 are all without business. Small sales of Dairy Farms at \$29 are reported. Ropes are wanted at 264. Steam Landcrates at \$3 are in request and Wm. Powells at \$4 are sellers.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 3/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 3/3.

GYMKHANA TRAINING TIMES.

The parties in preparation for the Gymkhana, to be held next Saturday afternoon were all galloped this morning. The times taken were:—

Yid. boy, 1 mile, 37.4, 1.12; last 1/4, 1.11. P. S. W. CHIEF, boy, 11, 57, 1.49, 2.36, 3.20, 3.53, 4.24; last 1/4, 3.12.

WINDSOR DUBILA, Gegg, 1 mile, 39, 1.15, 1.49, 2.22; last 1/4, 3.12.

KING DICK, Sedgwick, and Town Moor, boy, 1 mile, 38, 1.12, 1.49, 2.25; last 1/4, 3.17.

ANTICIPATION, Knoll, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.14, 1.51, 2.25; last 1/4, 3.14.

BELKIN, Lorton, 1 mile, 41.2, 1.22, 2.00, 2.34; last 1/4, 3.14.

TITTERMOORE, Adams, 1 mile, 35.3, 1.12, 1.46; last 1/4, 3.14.

CHOICE DALLA, Gegg, 11, 48, 1.23, 2.02, 2.40, 3.14; last 1/4, 3.14.

GREEN, ELEVATOR, boy, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.14; last 1/4, 3.12.

AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.12, 1.45; last 1/4, 3.12.

SOCIAL SCHEMER, boy, 1 mile, 42.2, 1.10; last 1/4, 3.13.

HIGH HUBB, Gegg, 1 mile, 41, 1.20, 1.53, 2.32; last 1/4, 3.12.

WHIPPER IN, Knoll, 1 mile, 35, 1.09, 1.45, 2.21; last 1/4, 3.11.

BEN BOLT, Knoll, 1 mile, 40, 1.18, 1.55, 2.28; last 1/4, 3.13.

POUGHERFIELD (1), Knoll, 1 mile, and FIRST VIOLIN (2), boy, 1 mile, 37, 1.15, 1.52, 2.26, 1.41; last 1/4, 3.12.

Rex (1), Barton, 14, last 1/4, 3.12, and RICHARDAN (2), Sedgwick (11), 38.3, 1.1, 1.51, 2.28; last 1/4, 3.14.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ALL members of this Unit, including Medical exempts and those on leave, will parade in uniform, with Helmets at Central Police Station at 8 p.m. on Tuesday September 11th. Instruments will not be brought on parade.

The Band Practice for this date is hereby cancelled.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LORD FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 7.
Viscount French, of Ypres, interviewed by *Le Journal* with regard to the Battle of the Marne, said he was most astonished that von Kluck did not attempt to break through. All the honour of planning the battle belonged to General Joffre, and the success was largely due to the Anglo-French co-operation. He paid a tribute to the speed of the British advance, making the Germans retreat 35 kilometres in four days. He also paid a warm tribute to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Allenby, and also to the irresistible valour of the French. He was unable, owing to the lack of some divisions, which he had sent elsewhere, to follow up the success and take Lille.

Referring to his continual demands for guns and munitions, Lord French stated that Lord Kitchener declared that they would take eight years to manufacture, but Mr. Lloyd George had accomplished even a bigger task. He concluded by stating that he had not the slightest doubt of our complete victory.

GERMANY AND THE SCHELDT.

PRESSING HOLLAND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.
It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany is pressing Holland to permit German submarines to use the Scheldt, with a view to establishing a base at Antwerp, and is promising post-war trade facilities in return.

A CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.
The Foreign Ministry has authorised Reuters to categorically deny that there is any possibility of allowing German submarines to make use of the Scheldt, and affirms that Holland will not allow any belligerent to use the Scheldt for naval purposes.

GERMANS IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

A GIGANTIC MAJORITY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.
Herr Schiedmann, writing in the *Voorwaerd*, declares that a gigantic majority of Germans are in favour of peace by an understanding, and urges the Government to publicly repudiate the aims of the pan-Germans. He also criticises the existence of the Chancellor's policy.

THE PRO-GERMAN PLOT IN AMERICA.

WHAT THE SEIZED DOCUMENTS DISCLOSED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.
Documents seized in the raid on pro-German organisations have revealed a plot to destroy the Western crops by wrecking the implements and also the copper and other mining organisations. It is alleged that German-American firms have been financing the conspiracy.

THE STOCKHOLM IDEA.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
During the course of his speech at the Trade Union Congress, Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., said that Stockholm, as a name, was dead, but the idea was too vital to lose and people would soon find that the first steps would be taken towards its resurrection.

THE JAPANESE MISSION TO AMERICA.

JAPAN'S NEED OF STEEL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.
Conferences with the Japanese Mission officials have been opened. They are principally concerned with the question of supplying Japan with steel to facilitate her enormous ship-building plans.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN BREAKS DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
The *Times* Ottawa Correspondent states that Sir R. L. Borden has collapsed from over strain and will probably be unable to attend the House of Commons for the remainder of the session.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WAR.

OUR SEA SUPREMACY.

CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Birkenhead, said that the whole of the Allied cause and the freedom of the world depended upon our sea supremacy which, he was certain, would be more than maintained. German statesmen and the German Press had taken great pains to show the inaccuracy of the figures he recently gave in the House of Commons regarding submarine warfare and the speed with which our ships were being built. The figures he gave were absolutely correct, and that fact put an end to all the enemy's hopes of winning. He was absolutely convinced that the German submarines would never be able to bear down the strength of the British Empire or the hopes of the Allies.

The Prime Minister admitted that the recent news from Russia was disappointing, but he had always thought that the Revolution when it came would postpone victory. He had expected an earlier recovery on the part of Russia, but they must be patient. The Russian leaders, who were all brave and patriotic, knew that in the enemy attempts at flight, the fate of the Revolution was at stake, and they would do their utmost to defend the fruits of the Revolution. The Russian leaders were repairing, under fire, the machine which had broken down, and he was confident they would finally succeed. His chief concern was not the effect of the failure of the Russians to save the war, but its effect on the cause of the Democracy of the world.

Oppressed people took as long to get accustomed to freedom as free people took to get accustomed to oppression. He was most gratified at the failure of the German attempts to sow dissension between the Allies in the East and the Allies in the West. Germany had only now decided to invade Russia because all her other methods and machinations had failed. He solemnly repudiated the calumny that England was responsible for the war. England drew the sword in honour of her pledge word. Had Russia been a Democracy in 1914 she would never have allowed herself to be trampled upon by the confederacy of Autocracy. The crisis in Russia should be viewed, not despondently, but hopefully. He believed that Russia would recover and play a great part yet, before the end of the war, in saving the world from Prussian domination.

Though there were dark clouds in the Russian sky, there was sunshine on the banners of the Allies in all the other war theatres. Germany might boast that she was victorious in the East against unresisting forces, but she had had her reply in the success of the Allies in the West, especially in the recent successes of the Italians. America, who had now come into the conflict, had never known defeat and this time also she, with the Allies, would triumph over the foe. For all those reasons the Premier asked them to be of stout heart. There might be stony paths to climb but we would climb them. Our footpaths might be blood-stained, but we would reach the heights and then in front we should see the rich valleys and plains of a new world. (Loud cheers.)

LATER.
The following is an amplification of a passage in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, replying to the latest German attempt to throw the responsibility of the war on Great Britain: The Premier said that the German attempt to produce the impression in Russia that the war was due to the machinations of England had not gone home. They knew too well that it was a calumny, a falsehood on the face of it. The war began in the East, and not in the West, and Russia was the first in because she undertook to champion the cause of Serbia. France was brought in because she had undertaken a solemn treaty obligation to stand by Russia in the event of attack. Belgium was brought in because she was on the direct road to France, and Great Britain was brought in because she had given her word to defend Belgium. (Cheers) and it was because the leaders of the Russian Democracy realised these facts that all the Prussian tricks failed to move them from their loyalty to the Allies.

SIR E. CARSON ON PEACE TALK.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Sir Edward Carson, writing to a correspondent, condemns very loose and mischievous peace talk. He points out that some people seem to imagine that we have only to conclude a treaty with Germany and all will be well. He proceeds to depict the preparations thereafter for the next conflict, with intensified methods of warfare, and shows that a peace treaty does not necessarily secure peace in the only sense in which it can really serve progress and humanity. He refers to the platitudes about a League of Nations to enforce peace, pointing out that such a league existed to protect Belgium and to respect the Hague treaties and conventions, but the Germans brazenly repudiated their pledges and boldly claimed the right to do whatever they pleased.

Sir Edward Carson says that he has not yet seen a single suggestion of how a recurrence of the calamities is to be prevented if the lawless temper of the Germans remains unrepentant. He endorses President Wilson's declaration that no terms signed by the present rulers of Germany would afford the slightest security for the peace of the world, and nothing would be more certain than that just in proportion as the military defeat of Germany would be incomplete, so would the disruption of peace be short.

Sir Edward Carson insists that the crushing of German military power is essential in order to make fresh aggression impossible for a long time. When this is achieved, a League of Nations may possibly be established with the hope of safeguarding a durable peace. We must, therefore, carry on until victory is gained and the goal of deliverance reached.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' PAY TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the pay of soldiers will shortly be increased by fifty per cent.

REPORT INACCURATE.

LATER.
The War Office announces that the newspaper statements regarding the increase in soldiers' pay is unauthorised and inaccurate. An official announcement would be issued shortly.

AN AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.

The Commonwealth Government has introduced a war loan Bill of £80,000,000, of which £20,000,000 will be floated in Australia immediately, at 4½ per cent free of income tax and of ten years currency.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TSAR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.

A message from Berlin confirms the authenticity of the telegram which passed between the Kaiser and the Tsar, between 1904 and 1905, but maintains that the Kaiser's attitude was justified because Great Britain refused to allow Germany to coal Admiral Rodzestvensky's Fleet.

AMERICAN WAR BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The House of Representatives has unanimously ratified the issue of War Bonds the value of \$11,353,000,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

TO BE COMPLETED NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The *Times* Sydney Correspondent states that only 36 miles of the trans-Continental Railway remain to be constructed. The Minister of Railways expects they will be completed early in October.

It is intended to run luxurious fast trains and it is anticipated that the mail steamers may decide not to go past Fremantle.

AN AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL QUESTION.

SYDNEY, Sept. 7.

The High Court has reversed the decision of the Queensland Supreme Court which granted an interlocutory injunction against taking the proposed Referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, COLIC, AND DIARRHOEA. Recently followed by a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Colic, and Diarrhoea, will effectively cure the most stubborn case of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

ADIS A BEBA, Sept. 7.

After a fierce battle, near Dessie, Lidjassou's army was routed, and his best Generals killed. The report that Lidjassou was shot whilst escaping, has not yet been confirmed.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Silver Market is firm. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver report states that the price of 484d. is a record since January 1891. The stream of orders from Great Britain and abroad, for coinage and the trade, continues. A most important fact bearing upon the strength of the market, however, is the remarkable firmness of the Shanghai exchange which yesterday did business as high as 4/101. At parity with this figure silver could be bought, probably, at much higher prices than are yet quoted here. The Raj prohibition of the import and export of Silver coincides with the further increase of the Indian Treasury's holding of Silver, which is the largest since the close of 1915.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCE AT LENS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy yesterday, on several occasions, interrupted the work of our artillery. Aeroplanes also attacked our long-distance raiders. We dropped eight bombs on some Ghent railway sidings, five on a shed in Mauthouze, 34 on billets at Dotal, 38 on aerodromes at Cambrai, 10 on aerodromes at Courtrai, eight on an aerodrome at Lille and 89 on other targets. We brought down five and drove down five enemy machines. Three of ours are missing. There has been heavy rain, but we slightly advanced our posts south-westward of Lens and repulsed a counter-attack with considerable enemy casualties. The enemy twice attempted a raid eastward of Arras. The second attempt succeeded in entering our trenches, but the enemy was immediately driven out. We carried out local attacks on strong points northward of Fredenberg and made some progress. The enemy heavily shelled Arras and its suburbs all day. Hostile air-raids on Tuesday night killed 37 German prisoners and wounded 43.

GERMAN AIRMEN AGAIN ATTACK HOSPITALS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuters' Correspondent at the French Headquarters writes that the Germans made an air attack on a military hospital at Vadelaincourt, last night, the raid lasting three and a half hours. Nineteen persons were killed and 26 wounded. The Germans attacking Vadelaincourt specially aimed at sheds where the severely wounded from Verdun were lying. The attack began at 10.30 p.m. and continued until three in the morning. The aeroplanes flying over the sheds dropped bombs every twenty or thirty minutes. During the past month 100 persons, including several women, have been killed or wounded by enemy aviators, at Vadelaincourt alone.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says that English local attacks to the north-east of Ypres, near Lens, have failed.

ANOTHER POLITICAL SPLIT IN GERMANY.

ZURICH, Sept. 7.

According to the *Mannheimer Volkzeitung* there is a new split among the Government Socialists, especially among the South German party leaders, owing to the latter approving of President Wilson's point of view in reply to the Papal note.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says: "Our cavalry defeated Russian rear-guards near New Kalpen, south-westward of Mitau, and 43 miles eastward of Riga."

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a firm massage to the affected parts. It will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

THE ATTACK ON THE CARSO.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Mr. Percival Gibbon, the war correspondent who is with the Italians, says the Austrian attacks on the Carso are proceeding on a ten mile front, from Kozan-yevica to the coast. The contour of the ground gives the enemy the advantage, especially in the valley of Brestovizza, which is a favourable highway for the assaults. Around Selo enemy shock-troops attacked seven times, each time breaking against the defence on the uplands towards Hermada. The attackers, supported by furious artillery, entered the Italian positions at two points on Hill 146, overlooking the marshes at the mouth of the Timavo. Anglo-Italian guns thereupon barraged, cutting off reinforcements, and the Italians, in the afternoon, counter-attacked and re-established the positions by subduing. The Austrian losses were very heavy.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 120,000.

ROME, Sept. 5.

The Austrian prisoners now number 30,000. The total of enemy losses since the beginning of the offensive is estimated at 120,000.

THE U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Painlevé and General Potain, visited the American Army Headquarters and inspected the troops. Afterwards they proceeded to Champagne, where they were joined by several Ministers and foremost Generals.

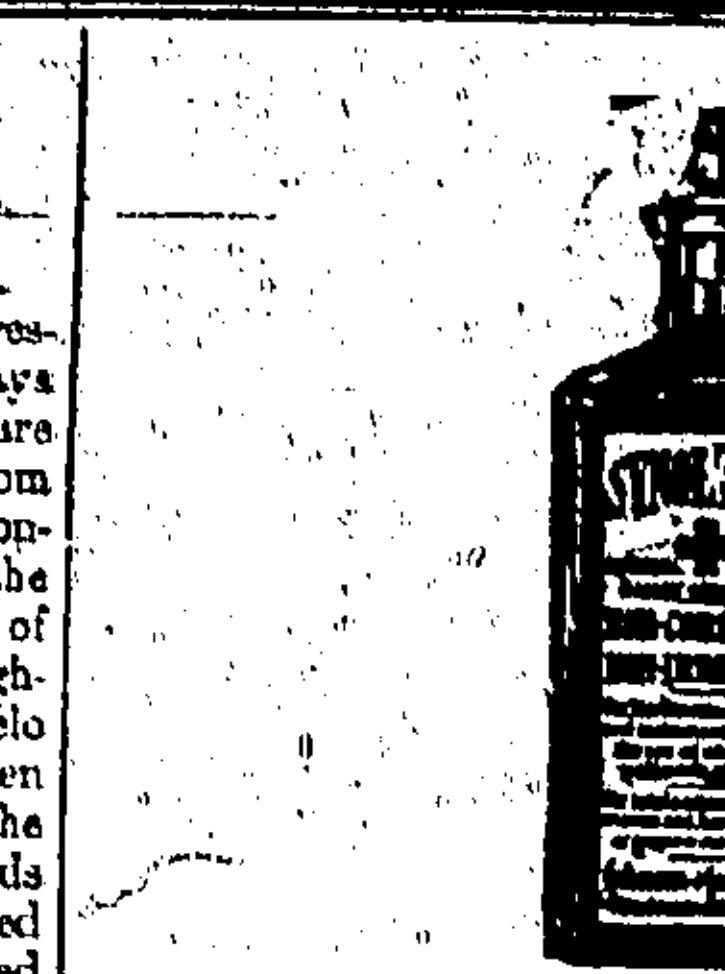
M. Ribot delivered a speech, in which he recalled the intrepid services of Generals Joffre, Foch, Dubail, Castelnau, Sarraill, De Langle de Cary, Franche d'Espèret Gallieni, and Manoury, who won the battle of the Marne. M. Ribot said that this was the third anniversary of the Battle of the Marne and would remain a famous date, marking a decisive moment in the history of humanity. France was not fighting to conquer territory; she only wanted the provinces that had been torn from her. She would not compromise in this demand. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine would not be a question which was submissible to diplomatists for discussion. It was one of the first conditions for the establishment of the rights of nations which would guarantee peace against fresh violence.

M. Ribot added that in demanding reparation for the ruin inflicted, France does not ask that Germany should be made to pay a punitive sum, but should be compelled to repair the evil done to France. It rests with the German people to give guarantees of a lasting peace by freeing themselves from the tyranny of military despotism. If Germany refuses to become a peaceful democracy she risks her economic interests being affected, for she cannot complain if other nations are seeking to protect themselves to the utmost degree. He concluded with an expression to friends and Allies of France's unbreakable confidence in the ultimate success of the common task.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Acknowledged to 15th August, 1917.

Since received—	\$23,223.18
Mr. F. G. Beeke, Whampoa, August sub.	20.00
Members, Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gander M.S.S. Sub. for September	45.00
L.E.S.H. Collected by Mrs. W. E. L. Sheaton (List No. 4)	5.00
M.C.B.N.	52.00
The Old Kings	35.00
H.H.	20.00
C.C. A.E.G. P.P. G.A.P.	50.00
"Wallaby II., at \$10.00	12.00
A.O.L. H.W.K. at \$4.00	
G.T.E. A.W.L.R. T.J.F.	
G.E.S. P.A.W. S.W.	
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N.S.M. J.V.R. H.L.S.	
J.P. J.S.D. W. & E.	
G.H. E.J.W. W.H.S.	
A.S. C.B.B. C.P.H.E.	
G.S.A. E.R.T. G.C.M.	
S.H.D. R.S. S.N. at \$5.00	135.00
J.A.R.	4.00
J.H.R. E.K. J.D. E.A.	
H.H. P.H.H. W.S. at \$3.00	21.00
T.H.B. K.M.C. at \$2.50	5.00
A.L.A. W.B. J.R.K.	
P.W.J. D.T.F. R.W.M.	
E.M.F. A.D.G. C.H.D.	
R.G.H. H.J.N. G.H.B.	
R.A.R. T.R.C. R.A.W.	
H.E.M. A.S.L. R.T.B.	
T.C.D. W.J.H. G.A.T.	
R.M. G.B.L. H.W.D.	
D.E.C. W.R.M. C.B.R.	
P.M.H. G.M.L. at \$2.00	58.00
P.A.C. Moore, L.S. at \$1.00	3.00
Anonymous donations	16.00
Expended to 15th August, 1917	\$23,700.18
Since expended—	
1,000 cigarettes for Naval Ratings in Hongkong, 25,000 cigarettes for local troops, & 100,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front	333.22
Balance on hand	\$21.97
W. A. DOWLEY, Hon. Sec. & Treas.	
Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1917.	



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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

T.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, September 11th—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, September 13th—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, September 15th—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

SATURDAY DIVISION.

Tuesday, September 11th—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, September 14th—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, September 10th—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, September 12th—

12.45 p.m. First Aid Class, Corp. Kong in charge.

Thursday, September 13th—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, September 15th—

12.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, September 14th—

5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Ed.) E. RILEY.

District Supt. in Charge of District.

M.P.'S. AT FISTICUFFS.

"SCRAP" ON PALACE GREEN.

LONDON, July 27th.—Mr. Penberton Billing (Ind.) in the House of Commons cast reflections upon officers in connection with the reports of Mr. Macpherson (Labour) Under Secretary to the War Office, who reported that Lieut. Colonel Archer Shee (U) called him a coward. Mr. Billing asked him if he would repeat the word outside the House. Lieut. Colonel Archer Shee replied "Certainly." Shortly afterwards both left and were seen fighting on the green in the Palace Yard. The battle had not proceeded far when both fell and rolled off on the stones. A policeman rushed forward, and fastened the fighting helmet on the head of the man who had called him a coward. Mr. Billing challenged Lieut. Colonel Archer Shee to a 25-round contest for the National Sporting Club, the loser to pay 100 guineas to the Red Cross Fund.

LIVE-WIRE TEACHERS.

MR. FISHER ASKS FOR "ANIMATED COMMON SENSE."

"An ounce of animated common sense is better than a pound of inanimate knowledge."

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher—the first Minister of Education to make education interesting to everybody—said some bright things this other evening at a send-off to women students at Stockwell Training College, and this was one of them. "Teachers," he said, "should cultivate a high sense of enjoyment. Nobody can teach well who is in low spirits. If you are going to teach well, you must find the room with vitality, and teach joy to the little children in your charge."

"Enjoyment is not a sin, it is a duty, and one of the first duties of a good teacher. A fresh brain with five facts is more valuable than a tired brain with ten facts in it."

"It is important to cultivate the divine gift of curiosity, and to stimulate the exercise of that gift in your pupils. The other day, he said, an old Oxford friend, now at the Treasury, said to him: 'I have not yet made up my mind whether you are going to be a liability or an asset.' He replied: 'I have come into office with the character of a financial liability, and a financial liability I intend to remain.'"

"I have not yet made up my mind whether you are going to be a liability or an asset." He replied: "I have come into office with the character of a financial liability, and a financial liability I intend to remain."

CHILDREN'S REPUBLIC.

NO SMOKING, NO FLIRTING, NO BAD LANGUAGE.

